

their Serb adversaries. We have, in the past, allied ourselves with bin Laden as well as Saddam Hussein, only to find out later the seriousness of our mistake. Will this foolishness ever end?

A noninterventionist foreign policy has a lot to say for itself, especially when one looks at the danger and inconsistency of our current policy in the Middle East.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTSCH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEUTSCH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### GLOBALIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in my hometown of Knoxville, Tennessee, the Levi Strauss Company announced that a plant was closing and 900 jobs would be moved out of this country. This follows on the heels over the past year of many other plants closing in east Tennessee and throughout this Nation.

We have entered into some trade deals over the past several years that have not been good for American companies and American workers. They may have been good for big multinational companies, but they have resulted in millions of jobs going to other countries. I think that many, many people, in fact I think a great majority of the people in this Nation, are sick and tired of all of these jobs going to other nations.

Our trade deficits have been running at almost unbelievable levels over the last couple of years, usually \$25 billion to \$30 billion a month, or even higher. Many economists say that we lose 20,000 jobs per billion, but even if the job loss is much smaller than that, it still means that we have been losing millions and millions of jobs over the last several years, and I just do not believe that we can sustain that kind of job loss indefinitely on into the future.

In the short run, we do benefit from being able to buy cheaper goods from overseas. In the long run, however, we have lost and continue to lose millions of jobs to other countries. These jobs will not be easy to replace.

Michael Kelly, a columnist for the Washington Post, wrote recently that "Globalization ultimately depends on driving manufacturing jobs out of the U.S. and results in the loss of real jobs for real people in, say, Akron, Ohio. More than that," Mr. Kelly continues, "it results in real costs to the Nation as a whole, and these costs are massive. When, as has happened all across the country, a factory shuts its doors and shatters a town, turning what had been a productive community into a ward of the State, what does that cost America? Over time, many, many millions, a price that globalists ignore. Finally, globalization results in the loss of a way of life," what was quaintly known as the American way of life.

This columnist, Michael Kelly for The Washington Post, continues by saying, "In the long run, global free trade may be, as its boosters say, to the greater good of all, but in the short and even medium run in any developed country, it is to the greater pain of many for the greater gain of a few. Those who do not understand this may be well-intentioned, but the people who live in globalism's growing number of ghost towns must consider them shockingly ill-informed."

Then, Mr. Speaker, just yesterday Paul Craig Roberts, writing in the Washington Times, wrote this. He said, "Today, free trade has come to mean opening U.S. markets to those who do not open their markets to us. To meet this competition, U.S. firms locate factories in low-wage countries in order to be able to compete in the American consumer market. Free-traders think this is fine so long as the American consumer is benefiting from a lower price. But, of course, if specialization and division of labor means shifting production to low-wage countries, the U.S. population will find itself specialized in selling and servicing imported goods."

He continues on, and he says, "Free-traders are out to lunch when they say things like 'Oh, let the Chinese have the low-wage textile jobs,' implying that the United States retains the high-tech jobs. The reality is that the United States has had a trade deficit with China even in advanced technology goods since 1995."

And then he ends his column by saying, "The United States already has the export profile of a Third World country. The massive influx of poor immigrants from the Third World and the outflow of advanced technology will complete the transformation of the United States from a superpower into a colony."

Mr. Speaker, this greatly concerns me. Already we have environmental extremists who protest any time anyone tries to cut any trees or dig for any

coal or drill for any oil or produce any natural gas. They destroy jobs and drive up prices in the process and they hurt the poor and the lower income and the working people of this country. They always say, well, let us turn to tourism. But we cannot base the whole economy of this Nation on tourism.

Mr. Speaker, we need a trade policy, we need economic policies that put America first, once again, and that put American companies and American workers first, once again. The obligation of this Congress is not to foreign companies and foreign countries; it should be to the American people. If we do not wake up, this country is going to be in bad, bad trouble, because I am not sure that this economy is bouncing back as some of the experts say. I hope it is. But after what happened yesterday in Knoxville and what has happened over the last year or so, I have my doubts. I think we need to take another look at some of these trade deals and put our own people first, once again, in this country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### DEFENSE BUDGET RESTORATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I introduced the Defense Budget Restoration Act. At a time when the United States is at war, I am sorry to say that this bill is necessary. To use a common phrase in relation to pressing military needs—"The Emperor has no clothes." Let me explain:

In the wake of the ruthless terrorist attacks that killed thousands of innocent civilians on September 11, the United States has undertaken a global war on terrorism.

This war requires the use of U.S. military capabilities on a major scale in multiple theaters of operation simultaneously. President Bush and Secretary Rumsfeld have repeatedly told the American people that this war will not be resolved quickly and will likely continue for a period of years. Already military operational tempo has increased, creating greater military spending and straining the ability of U.S. forces to meet all the demands placed on them.

Because of this situation, the Armed Services Committee has been questioning the service chiefs and the commanders-in-chief of the combatant commands about their current and future military needs. Several of them have testified that they need more manpower and other military capabilities to do the jobs they've been asked to do—including winning the war on terrorism. Our warfighters need more weapons systems, support equipment, facilities and other resources to fight the battles of this war now and in the future.